

RUT

Ru'sTICK. *adj.* [*rusticus*, Lat.]

1. Rural; country.
By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side,
and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a
knight, though fostered so by the mutes, as many times the
very *rustick* people left both their delights and profits to harken
to his songs. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.
An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly
behaviour, when his *rustick* airs have grown up with him till
the age of forty. *Watt's Logick.*
3. Brutal; savage.
My foul foreboded I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *rustick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despite,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.
Plain; unadorned.
An altar stood, *rustick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rustick* throne. *Pope.*
5. Plain; unadorned.
An altar stood, *rustick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rustick* throne. *Pope.*

Ru'sTICK. *n. f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country.
As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rustick*, all
this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unwor-
thily rail'd at. *South.*

Ru'sTICK. *n. f.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.
To Ru'sTICK. *v. n.* [from *rusty*.] To make a low con-
tinued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.
Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the *rustling* of silks, be-
tray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakep. King Lear.*

He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle*. *Shakep.*
This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shakep.*
Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Brush'd with the hiss of *rustling* wings. *Milton.*
As when we see the winged winds engage,
Rustling from ev'ry quarter of the sky,
North, East, and West, in airy swiftness vy. *Granville.*
All begin the attack;
Fans clap, silks *rustle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*
Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *rustling* wings. *Po.*

Ru'sTRY. *adj.* [from *rust*.]
1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.
After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war
with a *rusty* sword and empty purse. *Hovel.*
Part four the *rusty* shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Annals.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.
Heclor, in his dull and long continued truce,
Is *rusty* grown. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*

To Ru'n. *v. n.* [*ruin*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used
of deer.
Ru'n. *n. f.* [*ruin*, Fr.]
1. The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that
they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for ge-
neration: and if rain come about the middle of September,
they go to *rut* somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*

2. A disease in a hawk.
Rye GRASS. *n. f.* A kind of strong grass.
Some few *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

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RYE

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in de-
after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *Liv.*
2. [Route, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel. *Ans.*
RUTH. *n. f.* [from *ru*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow
for the misery of another.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miseries and woful *rut*,
Were to those Pagans made an open prey. *Fa. Queen.*
All *rut*, compassion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*
She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *rut*. *Fairfax.*
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *rut*. *Milton.*

Ru'THFUL. *adj.* [*rut* and *full*.] Rucful; woful; sorrowful.
The inhabitants seldom take a *rutful* and reaving ex-
perience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Ru'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *rutful*.]
1. Wofully; sadly.
The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the
enemy, *rutfully* perished. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Most *rutfully* to tune. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

3. Wofully; in irony.
By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes
Rutfully smear'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ru'THLESS. *adj.* [from *rut*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncom-
passionate; barbarous.
What is Edward but a *rutless* sea?
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?
The *rutless* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shakep.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *rutless* shed my gall upon the ground.
Their rage the hostile powers restrain,
All but the *rutless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

To *rutless* deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid spirits fires. *Thomson's Summer.*

Ru'THLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *rutless*.] Want of pity.
Ru'THLESSLY. *adv.* [from *rutless*.] Without pity; cruelly;
barbarously.

Ru'TTIER. *n. f.* [*route*, Fr.] A direction of the road or
course at sea.

Ru'TTISH. *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious;
lustful; lecherous.
That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of
the allurements of count Rouillon, a foolish idle boy; but see
all that very *rut*. *Shakep. All's well that ends well.*

RYE. *n. f.* [*ryze*, Saxon.]
1. A coarse kind of bread corn.
Between the acres of the rye,
These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakep.*
Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than
wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

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S.

SAB

S. Has in English the same hissing sound as in other
languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our
words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a
continued sibilant.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its
natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes ut-
tered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like
z; as *rose, rosate, rosy, after, usel, resident, busy, business*. It
sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *lose, designation*; for
which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*;
and sometimes *z*, as in *at, has*; and generally where *s* stands
in verbs for *th*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as
a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: there-
fore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an
e is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where
the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *ss*, as *ass*,
anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*; *distress*, an-
ciently *distresse*.

SABA'OTH. (*n. f.* [An Hebrew word signifying *rest*; *sabbat*,
SABBATH. } French; *sabatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them
established among Christians for public worship; the seventh
day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.
Holy Lord God of *sabbath*. *Common Prayer.*

I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakespeare.*
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil releas'd,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one the now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which the employs:
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Interruption of pain or sorrow; time of rest.
Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*
Nor can his blest soul look down from heav'n,
Or break th' eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'BATHBREAKER. *n. f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of
the *sabbath* by labour or wickedness.
The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough
goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Essays.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*sabbaticum*, Lat. *sabbaticum*, Fr. from *sab-
bath*.] Resembling the *sabbath*; enjoying or bringing inter-
mission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and
after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circum-
stance of great moment. *Forster.*

SA'BATHISM. *n. f.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the
sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. f.* [*sabina*, Fr. *sabina*, Latin.] A plant.
Sabine or *lavin* will make fine hedges, and may be brought
into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the sorts of
trees commonly made use of for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. f.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur.
Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia,
being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the
perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black.
Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in ge-
nieous arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech,
he violently rought from his head his rich cap of *sables*. *Knolles.*
The peacocks plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

SAC

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*
With him inthron'd
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoaky cannons banish day:
Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryd.*

SA'BLIERE. *n. f.* [French.]
1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick,
as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. f.* [*fabre*, French; I suppose, of Turkish original.]
A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.
To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *fabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*

Scam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *fabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village slave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *sabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.
SABULOUS. *adj.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCA'DE. *n. f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives
his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a cor-
rection used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or
any other of the chief qualities of sugar.
Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the
leaves of most plants. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SACERDOTAL. *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging
to the priesthood.
They have several offices and prayers, especially for the
dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfi.*
He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal*
orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add
dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the
importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.
SACK. *n. f.* [*sack*, Hebrew; *sax*, Latin; *sax*, Sax.]
It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages,
and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.
Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Vastus caus'd the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into
sacks, and in the fight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.
3. A woman's loose robe.
To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.
Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is sack'd, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [From *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to
plunder.
Edward Bruce spoiled and burnt all the old English pale in-
habitants, and *sack'd* and rased all cities and corporate towns.

Spenser on Ireland.
I'll make thee sloop and bend thy knee,
Or sack this country with a mutiny. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?
What cities sack'd? *Fairfax.*
Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader sack'd the land? *Donham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being
twice taken and *sack'd* in his reign. *South's Sermon.*
The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of
the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of
seeing their city *sack'd* by a barbarous enemy, they would take